

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1883.

Amusemente To-Day. Mijou Opera Moune—Cats. 1 P. M. Casino—The Serverer, #13 P. M. Casino-The Server, F19 P. M.
Caspuspolitan I heater-Pertunia. FP M.
Buly's Theater-Cat, the Touter, FP M.
Fifth Avenue Theater-As Uniqual Match. FP M.
Grand Opera Mouve-Fairbon. 2 and FP M.
Globe Dime Museum-24 Dewery.
Baserly's Cheater-The Professor. 2 and FP M. Madion Square Thenire Hussign Roarymon. EM Albie's Gorden Turkowsky Ry. 2 and F.P. M. San Francisc Opera House—Bunch of Keys. F.P.: Standard Thenire Gran Room Pus. Silv. M. Star Thenire—The Shandhram. F.P. M. Thalls Theatre-Capt Steel. + P. M. Tany Postar's Eith M. Theatre-Vin. 5 P. M. Enlan Square Theatre-The Grat Divorce Case, Wallack's Theatre-The Cap Mail, 8 P. M. Windoor Theatre-Miles, 2 and 6 P. M.

The Confirmatory Power of the Board of Aldermen.

The disposition to deprive the Board of Aldermen of their power over appointments to office is due chiefly to the character of the men who constitute the majority in our city legislature under the present system of municipal government. The belief is general that the Aldermen, instead of acting upon a nomination with reference to public welfare, are usually controlled by considerations

which would not influence high-minded men. Since nobody proposes to dispense with the Board of Aldermen altogether, would it not be wiser to reform the Board, so as to enable it to exercise the power of confirmation and all other powers in the interest of the people, rather than permanently to de-

The election of the Aldermen on a general ticket would effect a marked improvement in the character of the Board. Neither party would venture to place the name of any conspicuously objectionable candidate on a ticket to be voted throughout the whole city. The interests of different localities are no longer so distinct as to require that they should be represented by residents of one particular ward or district rather than an other; and in making up the ticket each party would take care enough to insure a fair geographical distribution of the Aldermen.

There is a bill now before the Legislature relating to Brooklyn which provides, we believe, for the election of some of the Aldermen on a general city ticket, though not all. The others are to be chosen in Senatorial or Aldermanic districts, a number in each district. The Aldermen are now elected from the several wards of the city. The proposed change is in the right direction, and its effect will be watched with interest here in New York.

Will Atheists be Allowed to Sit in Parliament ?

A test vote will soon be reached in the House of Commons on the Affirmation bill, by which the Liberal Government has undertaken to fulfil its long-deferred promise to extend to avowed atheists or agnostics the same political privileges which are enjoyed by all the rest of her Majesty's subjects. The question whether particular opinions on the subject of religion shall continue to entail political disabilities in such an enlightened country as Great Britain is one that interests the friends of free thought all over the world, but the prospect of demolishing one of the last ramparts of bigotry and intolerance remaining in the United Kingdom is at this time far from favorable.

It is possible, although, remembering the resistance which would have to be surmounted in the House of Lords, we can by no means deem it certain that a measure making affirmation the legal equivalent of an oath in all cases could have been passed had Mr. GLADSTONE taken a straightforward and peremptory course at the beginning of the Bradlaugh controversy. By announce ing that a bill for the relief of atheists and agnostles would be made in the strictest sense a Ministerial measure, would be placed, in other words, upon precisely the same footolic disabilities, he would have sounded a note of warning which the bulk of his own followers, at all events, would have been likely to heed, and the number of se ceders from the Liberal ranks would scarcely have been large enough to encourage the Conservative peers in inflexible opposition. At that time, moreover, the United Kingdom had just passed through an exciting general election, and both sides were too much exhausted to desire an immediate renewal of the contest. But, as is well known, Mr GLADSTONE showed himself reluctant to take a bold, firm attitude, not from conscientious scruples-the speech he made the other day proves that he could have had nonebut from a dislike of the particular person, Mr. BRADLAUGH, who had raised the controversy, and a repugnance to associate the aims and interests of the great Liberal party with the fate of a man whom he apparently regards as a disreputable agitator.

It was no doubt unlucky that the cause of free thought and the moral right of all men to exercise equal political powers irrespectively of their religious views should happen to be embodied in the member for Northampton. But Mr. GLADSTONE, as a statesman, should have been able from the outset to distinguish a momentous principle from its accidental representative, and the fact that for a time he failed to do so not only seemed to impeach his capacity for leadership, but has seriously weakened the discipline of his party. Observing the half-hearted and irres olute demeanor of their chief, a good many Catholic and Nonconformist Liberals proclaimed their intention of cooperating with the Conservatives in maintaining the exclusion of avowed infidels from Parliament. although their own power of voting at all on such a question was derived from an application of the very principle of toleration against which they now arrayed themselves The result was that when the Premier at last recognized his duty, and proposed to extend to freethinkers the privilege of affirmation enjoyed by Quakers, there was a serious mutiny in the Liberal camp, and the Ministry were actually beaten in a House where they nominally possessed an immense majority. With this parliamentary triumph of prejudice over consistency, and with the trial and conviction of the obnoxious atheist for sitting and voting without taking the oath, the open and secret sympathizers with the traditions of intolerance undoubtedly imagined that the BRADLAUGH incident was a an end.

But the repeated reflection of Mr. BRAD-LAUGH from Northampton and the grave problem forced upon Liberal statesmen by the virtual disfranchisement of an English constituency on the score of religious opinions made it plain that the contest respecting the disabilities of atheists could not be postponed, and accordingly at the beginning of the present session the Ministry, in consideration seemingly of Mr. BRADLAUGH's agreement not to seek to make good his claim by scandalous demonstrations on the floor of the House, covenanted to bring in and vigorously push an Affirmation bill. The pledge was kept so far as the introduction of

the measure was concerned, but perhaps, considering the absorption of the public mind in the detection of the Dublin assassins and the disclosure of the dynamite plots, the Government would have neglected to call up the bill but for the recent decision of the House of Lords, which relieves Mr. BRADLAUGH from any legal penalties for attempts to discharge the mandate of his constituents. No more suits, therefore, will be brought against him by informers, and, although he will remain of course amenable to the disciplinary powers lodged in the Speaker of the House, the irend of such coercion would not be likely to prevent a renewal of the turbulent scenes

which marked a previous session.

The Affirmation bill, accordingly, was taken up the other day and advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE in a speech of such power and eloquence as left no room for doubt touching the intensity of his own convictions respecting the duty of the Liberal party in the premises. He is said to have made so deep an impression ou the recalcitrant and wavering section of his followers that a small majority is confidently expected for the bill. This will mean, of course, substantial progress since the date when the same project encountered a severe defeat. But we may take for granted that the House of Lords will, in the first instance, throw out the measure, so that the vital question is, Will Mr. GLADSTONE attempt to coerce the upper Chamber by the threat of a dissolution? Would be dare to go to the country on an issue so unpopular with a large portion of his own partisans as the removal of atheist disabilities? We fear that he would shrink from such a struggle although in the finest passage of his speech he declared that tampering with a majestic principle could be no longer suffered, and that he would sooner see the Liberal ship go down, if sink it must, with the flag of religious toleration nailed to the mast. Neverheless, we have heard as yet no official announcement to the effect that the defeat of the Affirmation bill in the House of Commons would be regarded as a vote of loss of confidence, or that the persistent rejection of such a measure by the upper Chamber would be met by an appeal to the electors.

The Homicide on the Sound.

It is natural that the friends of Mr. ARTHUR H. BEAL of Boston should assume and assert that the killing of his partner by that gentleman on Monday night on the Sound steamer Bristol was an unavoidable accident. The correctness of this view, however, admits of considerable doubt.

Mr. Bral occupied a stateroom with Mi A. PERLEY FICKETT, his partner. On retiring for the night Mr. FICKETT, who took the lower berth, wanted to leave the window open for ventilation. At first Mr. BEAL made some objection, but they finally determined to let down the window and close and fasten the blind.

This was done. About midnight Mr. BEAL who appears to have been exceedingly apprehensive of danger without any adequate cause for the nervousness he displayed, happened to perceive that the blind was partly open and that somebody was near the window. The report proceeds:

"Calling out, 'PERLEY! PERLEY!' he received an answe which seemed to come from the berth beneath him, and thinking a burglar was getting into the room, he quickly selzed his revolver from under his pillow and fired. The form fell with a heavy thud on the floor.

He got up and found he had shot his partner through the temple. In less than two hours the wounded man was dead.

Now, while it is apparent that Mr. BEAL had no criminal intent, he cannot be acquitted of all blame. He was frightened and hasty in action, and his fright and haste sacrificed a human life. Even if a thief had been trying to get into the stateroom, as Mr. BEAL supposed, there was no necessity of killing him. A word or two spoken loud enough to show that the inmates of the room were awake would have sufficed to scare away such an intruder. But Mr. BEAL must needs carry a revolver, and, like most men who go armed, he was too ready to use his weapon.

This case is a fresh illustration of the dangers which grow out of the mere fact of having firearms handy. The simple presence of a pistol is a standing invitation to homicide.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's English.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON has written a letter to the New York Times defending the appoint ment of DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM as Chief Examiner under the Civil Service Commission. Mr. EATON announces that he himself took the trouble to investigate KEIM's intellectual qualifications for the post of Chief Examiner. He perused KRIM's report of "more than 800 pages" on the consular service in Asia, Africa, and South America, and was favorably impressed with the document, although he found "some poor and careless sentences."

Mr. Eaton's letter is instructive in one sense. It shows what he, as the head and front of the competitive examination system, will expect of unlucky candidates for office in the way of fluency and skill in English prose composition. Judging by the standard which he has fixed, a candidate under the reform system must be able to express in not less than three thousand words ideas naturally requiring about thirty. Mr. Dor-MAN B. EATON'S letter proves that with sufficient practice this can be done.

Here is a specimen passage exhibiting Mr. DORMAN B. EATON'S OWN mastery of an amplified and elegant style:

"When even the Evening Post was ridiculing the hopelessness of my attempt (though the Timer stood by me) while I was gathering the data for that first official record of the practical effects of the first reform experi-ment which alone have prevented a fatal denial of its itility; when in 1874, upon the suspension of the rules ov. President GRANT, I arraigned his Administration and he Republican leaders, including 'the Cammons' among them, in a paper before the Social Association at Detroit. for neglecting principles and yielding to partisanalsp—I never imagined I should live to be charged in either journal with having been overswed by 'the CANERONS' or with surrendering principle to expediency."

Here is another: "Even that innocent simplicity which you accord to man in disguise. I must modestly decline, for I did make

or had ever been connected with any disreputable tran-action either in polities or private affairs." We print one more extract for the benefit of office seekers who may in the future be turned over to the mercies of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON rhetoricians:

"Earlier, I believe, than any one else, I tried to get

equiry whether he was a political defendant of any on

promise from Col. Bust that he would take the place if he did not remain in the Naval Office. Before a copy of the civil service law had reached New York, be Washington, I tried in vain the reason of the salary having been reduced to \$3,000) to get a promise from Mr. duares to take the place in case Col Bour should re main in the Naval Office, which I most anxiously wished. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's friends will read with surprise his confession that he has been

an anxious candidate for the post of Naval Officer at this port. They will aincerely hope that if his desire for office ever subjects him to the test of one of his own competitive examinations, he will get through without misspelling Marshal, a court officer, as if it was MARSHALL, the name of the Chief Justice. They will pray, moreover, that his examination papers may contain no such evidence of grammatical independence and fearlessness

as this, from his letter: "Less than this I could not say, if I was not disposed to lay lown under your charges."

The Growing Temperance Sentiment.

In England, no less than in this country, there has for several years past been a growing sentiment in favor of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors. As the London Standard expresses it, "for the first time in the history of this country, intoxication, irrespective of the social level on which it may be seen, carries with it a lasting stigma. The whole tendency of the day," it adds, "is op-

posed to excessive drinking."

The House of Commons last week gave a majority in favor of Sir WILFRID LAWSON'S Local Option resolution; and that is a very significant step. It furnishes another proof of the increased favor in which the temperance movement is held in England, where once the few temperance agitators were treated with ridicule in all classes. Now, however, even actual tectotalers begin to be numerous among the most intelligent men, and in the more cultivated society the quantity of wine and spirituous liquors used has much decreased as compared with the past.

The same tendency to abstinence or moderation is observable here, and among the people who were never influenced by the wild temperance agitators who treated the drinking of anything alcoholic as a veritable sin against God. The Dude, of whom we hear so much in these days, is a very slight consumer of alcohol. In fact, abstinence from excess in the expression of unction and of ideas, in dress and in zeal, as well as in eating and drinking, is necessary to the maintenance of the character. The Dude must be moderate in all things, even to the total sac-

rifice of spontaneity.

But men of more virile ambitions are not less abstemious about the use of alcoholic beverages in these days-men of leisure, men of business, professional men, and workingmen, we are glad to say. As it is in England, so it is here. Drunkenness is not regarded as the pardonable offence it was once held to be. It degrades a man, and casts doubt on his trustworthiness both socially and in a busi-

And the people of this city, for instance, were never so prepared as now to sustain a sensible and practical movement for the regulation of the sale of spirituous liquors so as to protect the general welfare. The great majority of the population throughout New York, in every ward, would gladly see the number of rum shops reduced and the political power of the rum sellers lessened.

The most hopeful temperance movement which has ever taken place is now quietly in progress in both England and America, for it is based on good sense—on the growing conviction that alcohol is dangerous stuff to meddle with.

The proposed amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure whereby the publication of the State law reports is placed under the control of the Court of Appeals, or "such members or officers of that court'as it shall by order designate for that purpose," is wrong in principle.

and ought not to become a law.

We disapprove of any legislation which assigns to the judiciary duties that are not judicial in their character.

The contracts for publishing the reports are

ow made in behalf of the people by the State reporter, the Secretary of State, and the Comptroller, who, "before entering into a contract must advertise for receive, and consider proposals for the publication" thereof.

This requirement is dispensed with in the proposed amendment, which provides only that the price shall not exceed three dollars per volume of 750 pages.

Under the present law the competition for the contract is such that purchasers have rarely been obliged to pay more than \$1.50 a volume, and, though the prescribed number of pages is only 500, the actual number equals that fixed by the amendment. The price of the latest volume is \$1,30, delivered in any part

of the State. By omitting to require any advertisement for proposals the Legislature would give the officer designated by the Court of Appeals power to put thousands of dollars a year into his own pocket, at the expense of the 4,000 or 5,000 purchasers of each number of New York Reports. This should not be tolerated.

Some of the advocates of the amendment have loudly proclaimed that the Judges of the Court of Appeals desire its adoption. We are unwilling to believe that any member of the court would degrade that tribunal by thus seekng business patronage in its behalf.

A Mayor who involves the city in litigation by disregarding the express advice of the Counsel to the Corporation ought to be compelled to bear the cost of the legal proceedings himself. Probably a provision to that effect would have peen inserted in the charter if any one had imagined that a Mayor would be so perverse.

It is a tradition of the circus that after the athletes have exhibited their strength and suppleness the inescapable clown shall appear and ridiculously essay to imitate their formances, A somewhat similar tradition seems to obtain in the Department of Justice which, indeed, under the management of the reposterous "BREWSTER, Attorney-General," s not unlike a circus in the variety and absurdity of entertainment which it affords After BLISS and KER and MERRICK have made their arguments. "BREWSTER, Attorney-General," intends to make a speech of his own The counsel for the prosecution have had a great many difficulties to contend against from the first, but if they could have foreseen this proposed appearance of "Brewsten, At-torney-General," they would have been tempted to resign in disgust long ago. If he could only be induced to make a speech for the defence, the counsel for the Government might feel tolerably sure of getting a verdict of conviction.

The Boston Civil Service Reform Association gave a dinner to Senator Jon Hawley last night. Gov. BUTLER was not present. Yet he is the most eminent civil service reformer in Massachusetts, and could have given the asse ciation a very edifying history of the reform as practised by George Frishig Hoan and Henry LAURENS DAWES. Such a history would be an excellent handbook for beginners, and it would very interesting for the public at large. Ex-Collector WILLIAM A. SIMMONS is the moscompetent person to write it. He is familiar with the facts, and he writes in a very lively style, as some of the Massachusetts Pharisees know to their cost.

The difference between fact and fancy was illustrated by two members of the police force on Sunday night. Policeman INTEMAN dashed among a group of four burgiars in the Bower; and seized one of them, who afterward, as In-TEMAN was conducting him along Chrystie street, struck the policeman with a jimmy, cutting open his belmet and inflicting a savage wound. Inteman was brought to his kneed but he regained his feet, and, although blinded by the blood from his wound, pursued his assallant, sending five shots after him from his revolver, and finally, when he was too weak to go further, turning over the chase to a comrade. who, at last, with the assistance of others, brought the lawbreaker to bay. This was a case of fact. A short time previous Policeman ROBERSON of the Fifty-ninth street squad borrowed two revolvers in a Third avenue drug store, and, going out to the corner of Eighty eighth street, began a lively fusillade. A brother policeman came running up and asked ROBERSON what he was firing at, whereupon the latter briefly responded. "Burgiars." much as there were no burgiars in sight, and inasmuch as Roberson was unsteady on his

feet and smelled definitely of liquor, his com-rade disarmed him and took him to the station house, where the police surgeon said that he was afflicted with delirium tremens. This, of

ourse, was a case of fancy.

We have no doubt that his nickname of Skin the Goat" has tended to prejudice nany people against Firznanns, who has been on trial in Dublin for his life. We have no doubt that this nickname led many people to suspect that he was guilty and to believe that a queer one that we are apt to fancy there must be something at once wrong and mysterious about the man to whom it is applied. It ooks as though he were a man capable of desperate deeds, and who would stop at nothing. Had it been Milk the Goat or Kiss the Goat or Ride the Goat the thing would have been different. The first of these nicknames would have suggested a usoful act, the second an enthusiastic set, and the third a playful act. But Skin the Goat suggests the idea of a butcher or something of that kind, and the mind easily reaches the conclusion that the nan so designated would most likely be guilty of any crime brought to his charge.
Yet, even with such a weight upon his shoul-

ders, FITZHARRIS was yesterday acquitted by a principals in the Phoenix Park murders. The other evidence against him besides his nickname must have been very slight indeed.

ARCHER, the English jockey, has now reseived fresh honors, being made the leading peronage in a new comic operalately produced a the Royalty Theatre in London. The disguise of his name is as thin as possible, under that of 'Fred Bowman," and he wins both a race and he hand of a duchess from a rival. ARCHER had aiready made a fortune at his calling, and on his recent wedding tour in Europe was treated like a great man of the age; now he reaches this calabrity of comic opers.

Raw and gusty weather opened the month of May yesterday. In Boston and some other New England cities, where the east wind has free scope, it used to be the custom, and perpaps still is, for children to parade the streets in procession, carrying a May pole-the lasses dressed in white summer gowns, and with their bare heads garlanded, and the lads hardly less seasonably clad. It is to be hoped that o little victims were sacrificed to this traditional custom yesterday. Here in New York the processions in honor of the day consisted of wagons loaded with household goods; in place of songs were substituted groans and noving imprecations, while the part of the May queen was enacted by the perspiring

The enormous transportation of manufacured tobacco was one of yesterday's memorable features in the United States. From Lynchourg alone thirty-six car loads were moved out in various directions; and a single firm sent off 120,000 pounds. In Richmond, between midnight and noon, the Internal Revenue Collec tor issued stamps for about two million pounds. and also for about a million cigars and four million eigarettes. The reduction in the tax, taking effect May 1, for which the dealers had been waiting, was the cause of this sudden activity in the South. In many parts of the country the cigarmakers have already succeeded in obtaining an advance in wages, enabling them to share with the manufacturers the advantages arising from a reduction in the Govern ment's tax.

Messrs. PPEIFFER, SIEMERS, and WITT, a committee representing the Hamburg import-ers of American pork, have addressed a letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce explaining the origin of German suspicion regarding the American hog. The allegation of American papers "that dead hogs are used for the manufacture of lard, and that a product of hogs used for mechanical purposes is called Lard A1," has, it seems, caused great trouble, because some members of the German Govern-ment think that the public may believe that this lard is also fit for consumption:

"Everytody acquainted with the trade knows that this impossible. Nevertheless, we would recommend that for this name is substituted another, perhaps Refuse A1," which would render a misunderstanding of that kind impossible. Any term that does not contain the word lard would suit the purpose."

Another suggestion of the committee is that the American Government should establish by evidence the following facts: "1. That no diseased hogs or dead hogs are used for the export trade. 2 That the examination of the goods

the export trade. 2. That the examination of the goods when shipped is a very strict one, so much so that only fully cured and wholesome meat can pass it." It would be gratifying if those interested in

that diseased hogs are not used for the domestic trade.

What is the Matter with Jupiter?

Late in the summer of 1878 something happened on the planet Jupiter which immediately excited the attention of astronomers the world over, and gave rise to no end of curious speculations. South of the southern equatorial belt of the planet an oblong respot suddenly made its appearance. It was so large and its color was so pronounced that even the smallest tele scopes readily and clearly showed it. Jupiter is a world uparison with which this earth is insignificant. I order to circumnavigate Jupiter a sea captain would have to sail as far as from the earth to the moon and then go on a distance greater than the circumference of the earth in addition. If New York and San Francisc responding to their positions on the earth they would be more than 30,000 miles apart. It is no wonder, then, that the astronomers feit a little excitement when they saw a huge red spot suddenly appear on the face of Jupiter, as if a puglistic comet had hit the giant planet a blow from the aboulder and drawn blood. The red spot was some 30,000 miles long and 0,000 miles broad—big enough to encircle the earth like a grand marshal's assh, with 5,000 miles to spare. Yet on Jupiter this huge work resembled a small, and block on the contraction of the contrac this huge spot resembled a small red blotch on an apple Everybody who looked at it with a telescope felt an ir resistible desire to know what it was. Some guessed it was one of the red hot continents of the yet burning planet thrust up through the superincumbent vapors by some internal convulsion, such as lifted up great masses of the earth's crust in its early geological days. Others surmised that it might be an opening rent through the cloudy envelope of the planet and showing its glowing surface beneath. Some thought it was a red cloud, and some that it was a flery slag cust up from the planetary furnace beneath. It was soon discovered that it had a motion of its own-at least that it formed its revolution around the planet in a period of ferent from that of some light spots near the equator This only served to intensify the curiosity of beholders

Usexpectedly, last fail the great spot began to fade. A veil seemed to have been drawn over it, and all its outlines grew faint. Like a flery monster which had only come to the surface to breathe, it seemed to be sinking back again into the depths of Jupiter's cloud ocean. The latest news regarding this phenomenon is that it has practically ceased to be visible. The astronomical monthlies have stoned or the result of the surface of the s monthlies have stopped printing tables giving the time of its meridian passage, and only the most gigantic tele-scopes are able to give alight glimpses of the disappear

But while one wonder is going off the stage anothe comes on. Of late the general appearance of Jupiter's surface has greatly changed. Some power appears to be at work changing not only the forms, but the colors of the planet's belfs and spots, and Jupiter is now exciting universal admiration by the brilliant appearance of his broad disk streaked and mottled with delicate tints of pink, red, sepia, and steel blue. What is happening on the great planet nobody knows, but it looks as the would be a very unquiet place of abode for any but a

Why Uncle Rufus Wants to be a Consolidated Editor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You ask in your issue of April 30 why it is that I wish to be an editor. In making the statement that I should like to be the editor of all the papers in the land for just one day I added that it was in order that I might rouse I added that it was in order that I might rouse public sentiment to a proper condemnation of these dynamits flends. I may say that I now long to be distop and priest in every church throughout the land for a mouth that I might have the opportunity to advise the servant girls not to give their earnings into the hands of vilialize who have been obliged to change the hands of vilialize who have been obliged to change their names two or three times to save their worthless necks, but to send what contributions they can spare direct to Ireland, to help their relatives to find, as they have done, prosperity and happiness in this great land.

Refers Haven.

Equugh to Begin On. From the Detroit Free Press

"So you dun got burned out on Hastings street las night?" nurred one colored woman of another as they met on Monree avenue vesterally. Yes, de house dun burned to de groon." was the repty. An 'you losted desprint." All cept one bedatend, two chairs, an'de bewrn. "Shoo! Wall, dar's one consolation bout it. Mrs. Beebe, you has saved 'nuff to begin spring house cleanin on!"

THE WORS OF DORMAN B. RATOR. Not the Civil Service Commission, but

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The fragrance of onion seeds and the savory smell of thyme permeate the rooms of the Civil Service Com-mission. The clatter of the seed factory keeps rhythm with the scrapings of Dorman B. Eaton's quill pen, and the dust of timothy and clover seed turns the smoke of Commissioner Tho-man's cigar to a pale blue color. For the Government has put the Civil Service Commission in Dr. Loring's seed dispensatory, and Congressional bundles, nor the Civil Service Commission, that has spent six weeks in getting started, seem as fond of each other's company as they ought.

Still matters are not so inharmonious as they seem. When Mr. Eaton suggested, as one of the first questions for the Civil Service examinations that are to take place in July. "What

the first questions for the Civil Service examinations that are to take place in July. What are the principal agricultural products of Connecticut?" no wonder he looked sternly up when from the next room there came a voice; "Onioff, marked Buck, Wethersfield, Conn." So, when Judge Thoman proposed that one question should be, "What is the soil of South Carolina bear Dr. Loring's packers shout out." Early marrowfats and fall rutabagas, marked Mackey, Charleston." But the coincidence was only an apparent one. The Civil Service Commissioners were suggesting rules for the examination of applicants for office, while Dr. Loring's packers were sending seeds to Congressmen to help them pave the way for reflections to office.

It is not the odor of seeds and the suggestive shouts of the packers that annoy Mr. Eaton and his associates as much as some other things do. The offices of the Commission itself. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton sits at a rich mahogany desk that stands on a stained pine floor. When he gets tired of looking across the desk at the swarthy features and the nervously chewed cigar of his associate. Judge Thoman, he can wheel in his turn-about armehair and feast his eyes on Dr. Loring's beds of tulips and pansies just beyond on the lawn. As he often did so this afternoon, while Judge Thoman dransh the commission had either not thoroughly olied up its own hinges, or else that it was waiting for something to turn up. In another room sat an elderly gentleman with gold-bowed glasses and an x + y = n face, reading some specimen essays that he had dictated to a type writer. This was Mr. Gregory, and he read with interest these opening sentences of an essay on education:

The value of an education is og great that no one will dispute it. Every man either wants to obtain an education of the sheat.

In an adjoining room carpenters were banging away, and painters dashing on paint to fit

dispute if. Every mon citter wants to obtain an aducation or cise should desire to do so. Nothing more need be said on this head.

In an adjoining room carpenters were banging away, and painters dashing on paint to fit up the room for an examination department for all who want to enter the Government civil service in Washington. It is safe to predict that, if everything has such a below zero temperature when applicants come as pervaded the place this afternoon, the Government will have to go begging for clerks, and will be obliged to put up a hospital for frozen people alongside of Dr. Loring's hothouse. Nothing but the Doctor's sunny smile could thaw them out. A sad-faced boy, perched on a high stool, who became a Government employee without an examination, sits guard at the outer door. He looked wistfully at the dried peas that fell from a bag that Dr. Loring's men were packing.

Within the last day or two Mr. Dorman B. Eston's face has taken on the expression of the Cardiff giant. It is not so much the nomination of De B. Randolph Keim for chief examiner that has brought to Eaton's features that set expression as it is the way in which it was done. Mr. Eston is making a genuine marryr of himself, and his suffering oozes out through his face. He did not want Mr. Keim nominated, and when Judge Thoman, at Geo. O. Pendieton's request, proposed Keim's name. Mr. Eston voted against it. To his chagrin the mysterious Gregory voted with Judge Thoman, and now Mr. Eston has not only to bear his own sorrow over the appointment, but also the unpleasant knowledge that he is one on the Commission, and that the others are two against him. Still, Mr. Exton does not peach on his associates but it takes all his skill as an old lawyer to keep within the line of veracity and yet stand by them. Of course these little annoyances prevent the Commission from starting off with their flag much higher than half masted.

Perhaps one reason why they were all so blue this afternoon was the siege they had with Mr. Keim. They subjected him

THE 44-TON SHEPARD STATUE.

The Face of the Father of Waters to Resem-

ble that of the Elder Shepard. Elliott F. Shepard's 44-ton symbolic statue of the Mississippi River, which Larkin Mead. Florence, originated," said a friend of Mr. Shenard yesterday, "in a desire on Mr. Shepard's part to honor his father. Mr. Fitz Shepard was for forty years a resident of New York, and died at the age of 80 years. No one who has seen the results of Mr. Mead's genius in the Lincoln

at the age of 80 years. No one who has seen the results of Mr. Mead's genius in the Lineoln monument at Springfield, Ill., can doubt that this monument will be an ornament to this city, to which Mr. Shepard intends to present it. But Mr. Mead's connection with the work is appropriate in another way. He knew the elder Shepard intimately. This monument was a favorite scheme of his before it was begun, and he believes that he can work in othe features of the river god a close resemblance to the elder Shepard without sacrificing anything of artistic effect. It shall be. Mr. Elliott Shepard said to me, 'a symbol of a greater stream than that on the banks of which we live and a reminder of the tribute which the mightiest valley of the New World has paid to the commerce of its metropolis. I would not have it put in one of the parks when it is completed, but in some convenient angle at the intersection of busy streets, where its fountain of water may be for the benefit of man and beast.

"Mr. Shenard received last evening, in a copy of the Roman Nows, the first information of the completion of the model, but has no photograph of it as yet. I saw an amusing letter which he received from Mr. Mead, describing the work of transnorting the great block of marble from the Carrara Mountains to Mr. Mead's studie. Mr. Mead sent a musting tester which he received from Mr. Mead, describing the work of transnorting the great block of marble from the Carrara Mountains to Mr. Mead's studie. Mr. Mead sent a musting letter which he proceived from Mr. Mead, describing the work of transnorting the great block of marble from the Carrara Mountains to Mr. Mead's studie. Mr. Mead sent a musting letter which he proceived from Mr. Mead, describing the work of transnorting the great block of marble from the Carrara Mountains to Mr. Mead's studie. Mr. Mead sent a musting letter which he proceived from Mr. Mead, describing the work of transnorting the great block of marble from the Carrara Mountains to the studie. The stone is a pure white, witho

Why Commissioner Raum Resigned.

Washington, May 1.-Commissioner Raum says he left the office because the \$6,000 salary was not enough. Three months ago he ended in failure the struggle which he had maintained for more than a year or the Illinois Senatorship, with a salary of \$5,000.

In truth, he resigned because the time had come Among the considerations leading to the change was his conspicuous activity in behalf of the whiskey spe tors, in opposition to the Secretary of the Treasury's efforts to save the revenues from depletion. The resignation was on Saturday. As late as Wednesday it had not occurred to Raum that he would so soon

Four Yours of Calculation. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- All the observations of WASHINGTON, May 1.—All the observations of the transit of Yenus from the different stations in both the northern and southern bemispheres having been re-ceived at the Naval Guiservatory, the astronomers have begun the long series of calculations required to reduce them. These calculations will require at least four years, and possibly five or six years.

Mr. Teller's Reply to Mr. Hill. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Secretary Teller says ie does not intend to make any reply to the charges o

tained in Senator Hill's letter, except in so far as they relate to his management of affairs of the Interior De relate to his management of affairs of the Interior partment. "The personal allumons of this letter, remarked, "I do not intend to dignify by an answer Three Cents Bue Mr. Guatian WASHINGTON, May 1.—The committee that

een examining the accounts of the United States Treasury report that the only discrepancy discovered was an excess of three cems due the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Gilfilian. The committee has been discharged. The Monument's Growth this Year.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Work on the Washington monument will be resumed next week, and will be pushed vicerously this summer. There is enough material on the ground to raise the structure thirty feet. A split Among the Orangemen.

TORONTO. May 1.—Dissatisfied Orangemen between the decided to form a third, or Protestant parts, one of the planks in their platform will be the prohibition of separate schools and of the use of the Prench language in Parliament. A Warning to Harvard University.

From the Boston Journal. There will be more than one will changed Harvard College confers a degree upon Gov. Butler.

NOT STAMPS ENOUGH TO GO AROUND.

The New Cigar Tariff Pats Collector Fried-The office of Morris Friedsam, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district which includes all the east side wards above Catharine street, and all the city north of Twenty-sixth street, is at the corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street. It was overwhelmed with business yesterday, when the new internal revenue tax went into operation. Collector

We have had no sleep for two nights. The district contains 1,700 eigar manufacturers, to whom we have to distribute 40 different kinds of stamps. Of course, all dealers have bee buying the smallest possible quantities of the old stamps, which cost twice as much as the

old stamps, which cost twice as much as the new and all wish to be supplied with the new stamps at once. The orders were so enormous that the department at Washington did not believe we wanted all those stamps, and did not send me as many as I required. To large manufacturers I was compelled to give only half what they required.

"In order to accommodate the dealers, I opened my office shortly after midnight this morning. There has been a constant stream of purchasers all day, and the total receipts for sales of stamps will be about \$200,000. I have tried to use my small supply to accommodate all the applicants until I can get a fresh supply from Washington. The department did not engrave a new set of stamps, but merely printed an inscription over the old ones to show that they were used under the new law. The general reduction in the tax is 50 per cent. Manufacturers who have on hand quantities of the old stamps will be permitted to turn them in and get rebate. All this has made an immense amount of labor, and has deranged the tobacco business all over the United States for a brief period until we get settled. The pecuniary responsibility of the office is very great. Last Saturday night when we balanced our accounts my liability was \$941,000."

MR. DEVELIN REJECTED.

Aldermen Refusing to Vote for him as a Commissioner to Locate Parks.

Mayor Edson yesterday nominated to the Board of Aldermen, in compliance with a law recently passed by the Legislature, Commis sioners to locate land for public parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The nominees were John E. Develin, Luther R. Marsh, Augustus Schell, Charles L. Tiffany, Waldo Hutchins, Louis Fitzgerald, and W. W. Niles. Alderman Smith moved that Mr. Develin's name be taken up, and said he should vote against him. Alderman Fitzpatrick opvote against him. Alderman Flizpatrick opposed Mr. Develin's confirmation. "Two weeks ago." he said. "Mr. Develin spoke before a committee of the Legislature in favor of taking from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the Mayor's nominees. The speech was full of viilification of the Board, and inconsistent and shallow."

Alderman O'Connor said that a man might be a bad judge of Aldermen and a good judge of tarks.

be a bad judge of Aldermen and a good judge of parks.

Alderman Cochrane said that Mr. Develin had exercised his right as an American citizen to express his opinion of others. The Board should not be so intolerant as to reject him for that reason.

Alderman Edward Duffysaid that Mr. Develin was Chairman of the political organization to which he belonged, but that he could not vote for him because he had "overreached decency and common propriety."

Mr. Develin was rejected, 19 to 5. Aldermen Cochrane, O'Neil, O'Connor, Waite, and Wells voting in the affirmative. The remaining nominees were confirmed. Before the Board adjourned the Mayor nominated Major George W. McLean as the seventh Commissioner, and the nominee was promptly confirmed.

Mr. Develin is an ex-Corporation Counsel and Chairman of the County Democracy's County Committee.

SLUDGE ACID IN THE BAY.

A Shad Fisherman's Account of the Mischief "Some day the people in New York will

find that Hudson River shad are a thing of the east," a shad fisherman remarked on Staten Island yesterday, "unless the oil works in Bayonne Point are stopped from pouring their sludge acid into the bay. Look at my nets, at the condition of this boat, inside and outside, and at the slimy stuff on the ropes and oars. It is sickoning to smell and unhealthful. There is no escaping it if one has anything to do with

It is sickoning to smell and unhealthful. There is no escaping it if one has anything to do with the waters of New York Bay. No matter which way the tide runs—ebb, flood, or slack—the volume of sludge acid continues to pour into the bay and to spread over everything. It gets on the sides of the vessels lying anchored off Red Hook, Bay Ridge, or Fort Lafayette, and even down in Gravesend Bay.

On the Staten Island shore it besmears every craft that lies in the stream or is tied up to a wharf from New Brighton to Tottenville on the North Shore, and from the Bobbin's Reef light to Fort Wadsworth on the South Shore. Every roller dashes it against the sides, and over the chains and ropes of every vessel. Nothing is harder to remove from a pleco of rizging or wood than this slime, which consists of the vilost refuse of crude petroleum several times boiled down. Whenever it touches a ship's timber or a rope rot sets in, and the material is enten away rapidly unless the sludge is worked off in a short time. It cuts up the nets of the bay shad fishermen so fast that where we formerly used our nets four or five seasons, now when we have finished fishing one spring we must cast them aside.

It must inevitably drive every ish out of the bay, and no fish more surely than the beautiful, valuable, and sensitive shad. The Governor has appointed a Commission to endeavor to abate this torment, and the State Board of Health have a Special Committee on Effluyium Nuisances, which has advised the owners of refineres to carry off the sludge in boats; but it is much cheaper for them to open a tap at night and let the stuff flow off into the waters of the Kill von Kull."

Professional Lassitude.

From Texas Sinings

There are certain characteristics connected the lary man which are admirable. They excite in

of a box-car axie.

We have not the least doubt in the world but that we could be a professional lazy man and not half try. If we had to try very hard it would break the spell. The charm would have flown, and things would be sadly mixed. The motto of the man afflicted with chronic lassitude is, "Give us a rest-or, give us death." The professional lazy man gets to the graveyard on schedule time the same as the nervous florety gentleman who worries along the pathway of life like a Texas mule lighting sand lies. And the moral of all this is to the effect that it is far better to be been lazy than crocked, deformed, and as Richard III. says, "sent into this breathing world scarce half made up."

The Family of One of the Dublin Assassing. From the London Times.

From the London Times.

Josoph Brndy, the condemned assassin, is a member of a somewhat remarkable family. His father and mother are not yet 60 years old, and their children and mother are not yet 60 years old, and their children in the control of the control o

John L. Sallivan to Become a Business Man.

Boston. April 28.—John L. Sullivan said today in an interview. "I am done with ring nighting
My mother and father and wife are at me all the time
about it, and I have concluded to obey their wishes. I
am champion of America how, and if I was to heat a
dozen more fighters in the ring that's all I could be, any
how. I have taken a pince on Washington street here,
and I am going into horizons, and am going to behave
myself. If any of the lighters think they can do me
with the gioves I will slways be ready to make a match
with the pieves I will slways be ready to make a match
with them, and to convince them of their error. Then I
am well liked here, and I can take a benefit a year that,
with preper attractions, can be made tog-jeld me all the
wrong Educo to Stuton. There is no monor in the
room Educo to what we made voir reputation, and I had to
go up against all the best men in the country to make
mine.

From the Louisville Courter Journal.

One of our merchants had at his store last might a pair of pants which measured fifty eight inches around the water days four inches around the east, and thirty four inches around the less. Thirty two inches was the inside less measurement. The pants were to be out in the latest fashion. The owner turns the scale at

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. By Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and saeris a sensitical effect on the pulmonary and broughtal or-game.—436.

BUNDEAMS.

-A man offered \$10,000 for a license to sell quors at wholesale in Westfield, Mass., for five years

-A trestle bridge across Lake Pontchars rain, on the New Orleans and Northeastern Bailroad, will be twenty one miles long.

-Three factories in the United States consume nearly two million eggs a year in making a peculiarkind of paper used by photographers. -It is said in Boston that the Methodist

Episcopal Bishop Bowman believes that he holds spirit-ual communication with his deceased daughter. -Gypsies really do steni children outside

of fiction. A Boston small boy was taken off by a stroll-ng band, and kept tendays before his parents found him. -The city of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, is the only one in England which does not return a member of Parliament, and did not even before the first Reform bill. Its population is about 4,000. —The following advertisement appears in

a Riverina (New South Wales) journal: "Wanted A cub-tured gentleman capable of miking goots; a mitvestry man preferred. Applications, with testimonials as to proficiency, to be addressed," Ac.

-Bengstran murdered his wife and buried her in Minnesota, and his story that she had elepted was so implicitly believed that no suspicion of he cruns arose. But after a year of removes he commuted sui-Joseph W. Sweet was not the man to

make a display of his wealth. He was rated in the ray book of Frovidence as owning \$0.000 in rest estate and \$30,000 in personal property. But on his death he is found to have left nearly half a million. -A girl at a Chicago wedding fell in par-

exysms seen after drinking wine from a gine that her discarded lover had filled for her. He had so led arrenid to the beverage, because the ceremony reminded aim of his own failure to secure conjugal happiness. -The mill hands of Lawrence are prone to

sleep late on Sunday morning after their week of hard labor. The Rev. Mr. Miles tells them that they do right. "Men and women who work early and late six days are no worse Christians because they are sleepy on similar." -Gen. Torres's annual report on the Italian my levies states that on the 30th of September 714,058 men were enrolled in the permanent army of whom 600,825 were privates. Of these 605,825 men how-ever, only 102,346 were actually under arms, including

18,000 carabineers. -The excise tax shows that the consumption of beer and schnapps at Osnabrack, Germany for the year ending in March was at the rate of $12l_4$ litres of schnapps and 50% litres of beer per hand of population. The litre is a little less than a quart. If none but the actual consumers were estimated, their co-would probably be ten times as large.

-During the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, Berlin had no fewer than 10 433 concerts 5,200 the atrical performances (including 595 masked balls, let circus performances, 2,085 declamatory and partonimid lectures, 1,462 minor entertainments (marionettes, Ac.), and 57 pyrotechnic displays. On an average posite and private amusements numbered 73 a day -An example has been set by Queen Vic-

toria in ordering that no lamb shall be served the season in the royal household. The bitter March weather had been fatal to lambs and to breeding ewes to such as extent as seriously to reduce the stock of sheep. As a result of the Queen's order, the price of spring lamb in the London market has fallen from 14d, to tal, the pound ... There is great disgust among a large

class of Russians at the prospect of a rise in the price of passports. Under Nicholas a passport cost few roubles, Alexander reduced it, with the result that the number of travelling Russians rose from 15,000 to 30000. The fee is now to be raised from 10 roubles a year for a whole amily to 11 roubles a month for each individual. -At a sale of wines belonging to the late

John P. Mealey of Boston, some Madeira was brought out that had passed around the world in the frieste con-stitution nearly forty years ago. Capt. John Percival, her commander, while at Madeira, ordered a cask of the best wine to be obtained on the island. This was carried through the rest of the voyage, and afterward to -An Iowa villager laid a wager that a stranger, whose acquaintance he had carnally made, could not within six hours woo, win, and marry a young woman who had just arrived at the same hotel. The

suitor introduced himself to her, she smiled upon him, a minister was called in, and the ceremony was per-formed. The couple left on the following morning with no inconsiderable sum of money. They were instead and wife of long standing, and had played the same trick in many places.

—The stage is becoming fashionable in England. Mr. "Reginald Martin," who has transferred his services from the unfortunate Folies Dramateques to the Royalty Theatre, is the Hon. Roger Molymens, Lord Sefton's youngest brother. He was a subaltern in the Tenth Hussars before they went out to India, and now

holds a commission in the Lancashire Yeomanry, Mr. Walker, another member of Miss Kate Santley's com-pany, is the son of a Welsh Baronet of that name, and the nephew of the late Lord Tredegar. -Fiorence Marryat says that when Dickens was writing "David Copperfield," and at a time when its publication in a serial form was about half completed, an American firm procured somebody to write a conclusion, and thus put a bogus book on the market. This version of the story married David to

reached him he forthwith introduced Dora and made her David's wife with as little delay as possit -Brown and Coffin both wanted the apirable for each to obtain certain signatures in New Hed ord. They breakfasted as usual at the same firstel, and separated with an air of mutual innocence. Then Brown hurriedly embarked for New Bedford in the only available sailboat. Comn drove furiously to a point where he could also get a craft. After a brisk race, the yachtsmen came to a place where the tide and wind were dead against them. Coffin then chartered a steam-er, and exultantly completed his journey, but on arriving in New Bedford, he found that Brown had got

shead of him by train, thus securing the office -Marshal Bazaine's book on the Franco-Prussian war, just published, is an elaborate attempt to cast on Marshai MacMahon the failure of the operations in Lorraine before the blockade of Mctz, and the subse quent triumph of the German armies. The Madrid Liberal papers express the opinion that Norshal Ra-zaine's book, far from exculpating him, fully establishes on his own confession that political motives and Im-perialist devotion inspired his negotiations with Prince Biemarck and the Empress Eugenie and his inaction and feeble efforts to raise the blocksda of Metz. The book reveals such animosity to M. Gambetta and the French Republicans that the Madral papers say only the Imperialists will approve it.

-The coronation of the Czar will bring to light some curious and ancient works of art which are only seen at long intervals. The nucleus of the lines an regalia is Byzantine, and of a great antiquity. It was sent by the Greek Emperor Constantine Monomorphies to Kief in 1114 by the hands of the Archbishop of Liphesus and the Sishops of Mitylene and of Antiech of this original treasure, first used at the coronation of Viadmir Vsevolodovitch, the grandson of St. Viadmir several portions are said to exist still uninjured; in particular a jewelled cross, a bowl of gold inlaid with mather of pearl which is said to have belonged to the Roman nperor Augustus, and the imperial coronet of the suite crate of Russia. The modern regalia of Russia, in the midst of which the beauty of these barbaric objects will be lost, is said to possess no great artistic value.

—The Vanderbilt masked ball, writes the

Paris correspondent of the London World, has attracted the attention of the Parisians on account of the success obtained there by the young Duc de Morny with his court dress of plum-colored velvet, lines with slik of the color of strawberry juice. The great question is whether the young Duke, on his return, will bring be a some American novelties in fashion, or whether he main, as hitherto, faithful to the chie Anglas Parisians are also anxious to know whether the ing is an exact description of fashionable exeming dres as worn by English swells in 1889. Tight-filling coal, waistcoat, and trousers coming down to the and in the style of 1830, all of blue or red cloth; slik socks open pumps, armorial bearings embroidered on the discret of the coat tails. A well-informed Parisian fournable has published the above as authentic; but notedy believed Parisian journalists, not even the Parisiaus. - "Speranza," Oscar's mamma, possibly in-

spired by her gifted son, writes of "that wonderful pro duct of social progress and advanced intelligeninetechth century American women. Every reproduced in their gallery of contemporary per every city has its peculiar characteristics. In Moston they are intense and transcendental. Boston is the ac-cepted exponent of the higher culture." In the socie phia the ladies, we are glad to learn, do not read pearl powder, "but gultivate literature, puets art, and society is elegantly refined. Washington is grand and courtly; the city of state and solemnity. The royal ambassadors set the mode, especially the limitsh embassy, which takes the lead in style and splender tha republicans weakly try to emulate. Caste and class strive eagerly for precedence, and every young helf looks forward confidently to being electe English peerage." At last we come to New York, which "is the true paradise of women, where they gloss and glitter in their gorgeous plumage, while the u over their wives with diamonds to startle Eur-English girl never stares nor asks questions w trusive currouty. Her American cousin has an negre-sive frankness based chiefly upon interrogations and bold personalities." Then we read that "men-samuel Ward and Mr Wendell Phillips (a cornling; would make their mark as actors in any in the world." "Speranza" accounts inguintheir gifts in this respect by assuming that the? like herself, "a strain of Irish blood." Mr February read with interest that "the recently elected May of New York, also an admirable speaker, is an Irishman.